

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CRISTINA BALAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

TESLA MOTORS INC.

Defendant.

CASE NO. C19-67 MJP

ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO
DISMISS AND TRANSFER

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion to Vacate the Arbitration Award (Dkt. No. 83) and Defendants' Motion to Dismiss or Transfer Plaintiff's Motion to Vacate (Dkt. No. 87).

Having considered the Motions, the Oppositions (Dkt. Nos. 90, 99), the Replies (Dkt. Nos. 97, 100), and all supporting materials, the Court GRANTS Defendants' Motion. The Court DISMISSES the claims against Defendant Elon Musk for lack of personal jurisdiction and TRANSFERS the action against Defendant Tesla Motors, Inc. to the Northern District of

California. The Court does not reach Plaintiff's Motion, which shall be addressed after transfer by the Northern District of California.

BACKGROUND

In January 2019, Plaintiff Cristina Balan filed suit against her former employer, Tesla Motors, asserting a claim of defamation. (Complaint (Dkt. No. 1).) After remand from the Ninth Circuit, the Court ordered this matter submitted to arbitration in San Francisco and closed the case. (Dkt. No. 75.) During the arbitration, Balan filed an Amended Statement of Claims, which named Musk as a defendant and asserted a new claim of defamation against him related to comments he made in August 2019. (Declaration of Micheal Weil, Ex. C. (Dkt. No. 88-3).) The Parties have since completed arbitration, which resulted in an arbitrator's award in favor of Tesla and Musk (together, "Defendants"). Defendants then filed an application in the Northern District of California to confirm the award. (Tesla v. Balan, Case No. 4:21-cv-9325-HSG, Application (Dkt. No. 1) (N.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2021); Weil Dec. Ex. E. (Dkt. No. 88-5).) After Defendants filed their application, Balan filed a Motion to Vacate the Arbitration Award with this Court, which the Court construes as an application to vacate the arbitration award under 9 U.S.C. § 10. (Dkt. No. 83); see 9 U.S.C. § 10 (providing authority to a district court to vacate an arbitration award upon the application of a party to the arbitration); Cortez Byrd Chips, Inc. v. Bill Harbert Const. Co., 529 U.S. 193, 200-04 (2000) (recognizing that under 9 U.S.C. § 10, applications begin a separate proceeding).

Defendants oppose the Application and have separately moved to dismiss it or transfer this matter to the Northern District of California. Defendants argue that Balan's Application must be dismissed because she fails to join Musk, an indispensable party. (Dkt. No. 87 at 4-6.) In the alternative, Defendants argue that if Balan properly joined Musk, the Court lacks personal

1 jurisdiction over him, requiring dismissal of Balan's claim as applied to Musk. (Id. at 6-8.) For
2 Balan's remaining claims against Tesla, Defendants ask the Court to transfer the Application to
3 the Northern District of California under the first-to-file rule or 28 U.S.C. § 1404. (Id. at 8-11.)

4 In opposition, Balan asserts that Defendants' Motion to Transfer must be denied because
5 the Court retained jurisdiction, making it the proper court to confirm or vacate the arbitration
6 award. (Opp. to Mot. to Dismiss at 3-5 (Dkt. No. 99).) Balan also contends that Musk is not an
7 indispensable party because her second claim of defamation is imputed onto Tesla by nature of
8 Musk's position in the company and the fact that the alleged defamatory statements were made
9 by Musk as Tesla's CEO, not as an individual. (Id. at 5-8.)

10 ANALYSIS

11 Because Defendants' Motion raises jurisdictional issues, the Court resolves them first
12 before considering Balan's Application. As part of its analysis, the Court first considers whether
13 Musk has been named as a party to the Application. The Court then analyzes whether it has
14 personal jurisdiction over Musk. Lastly, the Court considers whether this action should be
15 transferred to the Northern District of California. Given the Court's conclusion that it lacks
16 personal jurisdiction over Musk—a named party—and that Balan's claims against Tesla should be
17 transferred, the Court does not reach the merits of Balan's Application.

18 A. Musk is a Named Party

19 Defendants seek dismissal of the entire action on the theory that Musk is an unnamed, but
20 indispensable party to this action. (See Mot. to Dismiss at 4-6.) The Court disagrees, finding
21 instead that Musk is a named party to Balan's Application and that Federal Rule of Civil
22 Procedure 19 has no application.
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1 Under the Federal Arbitration Act (“FAA”), the Court construes Balan’s Motion to
2 Vacate as an application to vacate the arbitrator’s award, which is a separate action from her
3 initial civil action filed with this Court. See Cortez, 529 U.S. at 200-04 (recognizing that motions
4 under 9 U.S.C. § 10 begin a separate proceeding and that venue is not limited to the district
5 where the arbitration occurred); Badgerow v. Walters, ___ U.S. ___, 142 S.Ct. 1310, 1320-21
6 (2022) (distinguishing a motion from a FAA application to confirm or vacate); see also Aero Air,
7 L.L.C. v. Sino Swearingen Aircraft Corp., No. CV-07-283-ST, 2007 WL 9809067 (D.Or. Mar.
8 13, 2007) (finding the plaintiff’s motion to vacate was a new, separate cause of action,
9 independent from state court actions that addressed only the arbitrability of the claims). The
10 Supreme Court reaffirmed this recently by clarifying that applications to confirm or vacate
11 arbitration awards under Section 9 and 10 of the FAA are separate from the underlying dispute.
12 See Badgerow, 142 S.Ct. at 1321.

13 Given this authority, the Court’s analysis of whether Musk is a named party requires it to
14 consider the Application, rather than the complaint filed in the matter that has since been
15 dismissed and ordered into arbitration. And because Balan is pro se, the Court must construe her
16 Application liberally. See Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (“A document filed pro se
17 is to be liberally construed.”). The Court also holds the Application “to less stringent standards
18 than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” Id. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(e) (All “pleadings must be
19 construed so as to do justice.”).

20 Liberally construing Balan’s Application, the Court finds that she has named Musk as a
21 party to the action. Though Balan failed to add Musk as a defendant in the caption of her
22 Application, she identifies Tesla and Musk as Defendants in her opening sentence and repeatedly
23 refers to “Defendants” throughout. (See generally Mot. to Vacate.) And because no other
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pleading is necessary to commence an application to vacate, the Court is satisfied that Musk has been named. The Court also notes that Balan amended her arbitration demand to specifically name Musk as a defendant and added a separate claim of defamation against him. (Weil Dec. Ex. C.) And Balan's Application to Vacate seeks relief from the arbitration award dismissing her claims against both Tesla and Musk. (Mot. to Vacate.) There is nothing in Balan's Application to suggest that she seeks relief only as to Tesla, but not as to Musk. And because the Court focuses on the four corners of the Application, it does not matter that Musk was not named in the initial civil action filed with the Court that has since been terminated. The Court finds Balan properly named Musk as a party to the application, which makes Defendants' arguments under Rule 19 irrelevant.

B. Personal Jurisdiction over Musk

Defendants alternatively argue that if Balan properly named Musk as a defendant, the Court nonetheless lacks personal jurisdiction over him. The Court agrees.

Where no federal statute authorizes personal jurisdiction, the district court applies the law of the state in which the district court sits. Mavrix Photo, Inc. v. Brand Techs., Inc., 647 F.3d 1218, 1223 (9th Cir. 2011). Because the FAA does not authorize personal jurisdiction, the analysis turns to Washington's long-arm statute. JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. v. Jones, No. C15-1176RAJ, 2016 WL 1182153, at *10 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 28, 2016). Washington's long-arm statute permits the exercise of jurisdiction to the full extent of the due process clause of the United States Constitution. See RCW 4.287.185; Easter v. Am. W. Fin., 381 F.3d 948, 960 (9th Cir. 2004).

Under the due process analysis, a defendant may be subject to either general or specific personal jurisdiction. Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. v. Hall, 466 U.S. 408, 414 (1984). The Court considers both potential bases for personal jurisdiction.

1. General Jurisdiction

A court may assert general jurisdiction over a defendant when their affiliations with the state are so “continuous and systematic” as to render them essentially at home in the forum state. Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown, 564 U.S. 915, 919 (2011) (citing Int’l Shoe Co. v. Wash., 326 U.S. 310, 317 (1945)). Here, there is no evidence that Musk is subject to general jurisdiction in Washington. Musk is not a resident of Washington and Balan has not identified any contacts Musk has with the State that would render him subject to general jurisdiction.

2. Specific Jurisdiction

Specific jurisdiction applies if: “(1) the defendant has performed some act or consummated some transaction within the forum state or otherwise purposefully availed himself of the privileges of conducting activities in the forum, (2) the claim arises out of or results from the defendant’s forum-related activities, and (3) the exercise of jurisdiction is reasonable.” Easter, 381 F.3d at 960-61 (quoting Bancroft & Masters, Inc. v. Augusta Nat’l, Inc., 223 F.3d 1082, 1086 (9th Cir. 2000)).

Under the first element, Balan is required to demonstrate that Musk “purposefully availed himself of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum.” Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy, 453 F.3d 1151, 1155 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal citations omitted). “A purposeful availment analysis is most often used in suits sounding in contract, while a purposeful direction analysis is most often used in suits sounding in tort.” Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co., 374 F.3d 797, 802

1 (9th Cir. 2004) (internal citations omitted). Here, the Application relates to the arbitration
2 agreement that sounds in contract and requires a purposeful availment analysis. See Badgerow,
3 142 S.Ct. at 1316-17 (clarifying that an arbitration award “is no more than a contractual
4 resolution of the parties’ dispute. . .”).

5 In order for a defendant to have purposefully availed themselves, they must have performed
6 some type of affirmative conduct which allows or promotes the transaction of business within the
7 forum state. Boschetto v. Hansing, 539 F.3d 1011, 1016 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotation marks
8 and citation omitted). Courts have previously emphasized using a “highly realistic approach that
9 recognizes that contract is ordinarily but an intermediate step serving to tie up prior business
10 negotiations with future consequences which themselves are the real object of the business
11 transaction.” Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz, 471 U.S. 462, 479 (1985). Here, the contract at
12 issue is the arbitration award, and the arbitration took place in San Francisco. (Mot. to Dismiss at
13 11:6-7.) Nothing about the arbitration relates to Washington and Musk does not appear to have
14 performed any type of conduct related to the arbitration that promotes business within the State.
15 Balan has failed to establish that the arbitration and outcome are sufficient for Musk to have
16 purposefully availed himself of Washington.

17 Because Balan has failed to satisfy the first element of specific jurisdiction, the Court
18 concludes that it lacks personal jurisdiction over Musk. The Court GRANTS Defendants’
19 Motion to Dismiss in part and dismisses the claims asserted against Musk without prejudice.
20 This ruling, however, does not affect the claims against Tesla, which the Court considers in
21 Section C.

22 C. First-to-File Rule

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1 Invoking the first-to-file rule, Tesla asks the Court to transfer Balan’s Application to
2 Tesla to the Northern District of California, where its motion to enforce the arbitration award
3 remains pending. The Court agrees.

4 The first-to-file rule “permits a district court to decline jurisdiction over an action when
5 a complaint involving the same parties and issues has already been filed in another district.”
6 Pacesetter Sys., Inc. v. Medtronic, Inc., 678 F.2d 93, 94-95 (9th Cir. 1982). In determining
7 whether the first-to-file rule applies, courts analyze three factors: (1) chronology of the lawsuits,
8 (2) similarity of the parties, and (3) similarity of the issues. Kohn Law Group, Inc. v. Auto Parts
9 Mfg. Mississippi, Inc., 787 F.3d 1237, 1240 (9th Cir. 2015). If the rule applies, the district court
10 may transfer, stay, or dismiss an action under these circumstances. Alltrade, Inc. v. Uniweld
11 Prods., Inc., 946 F.2d 622, 623 (9th Cir. 1991). The first-to-file rule is intended to “serve[] the
12 purpose of promoting efficiency well and should not be disregarded lightly.” Id. at 625
13 (alteration in original). “When applying the first-to-file rule, courts should be driven to maximize
14 economy, consistency, and comity.” Kohn, 787 F.3d at 1240.

15 All three of the factors here support application of the first-to-file rule. As part of this
16 analysis, the Court considers Balan’s Application and Defendants’ pending application to
17 enforce the arbitration. First, the two actions concern the same arbitration and involve
18 overlapping issues arising out of it. Second, the parties are the same as between the two actions.
19 Third, Defendants filed their application before Balan filed hers. (Compare Tesla v. Balan, Case
20 No. 4:21-cv-9325-HSG, Application (Dkt. No. 1) (N.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2021) with Balan v. Tesla,
21 C19-67MJP, Motion to Vacate (Dkt. No. 83) (filed February 22, 2022).) All three factors support
22 transfer, which will also promote efficiency, economy, and comity. See Kohn, 787 F.3d at 1240.

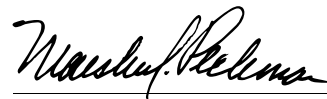
1 The Court GRANTS Tesla's Motion to Transfer. And given this determination, the Court does
2 not reach Defendants' argument that transfer is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1404.

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4 **CONCLUSION**

5 Defendants have demonstrated that although Musk is a named party, the Court lacks
6 personal jurisdiction over him. And Defendants have convinced the Court that this matter should
7 be transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California under the first-to-
8 file rule. The Court therefore GRANTS Defendants' Motion. The Court DISMISSES
9 WITHOUT PREJUDICE the claims against Musk for lack of personal jurisdiction and
10 TRANSFERS Balan's Application as to Tesla to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District
11 of California pursuant to the first-to-file rule. The Court does not reach the merits of Balan's
12 Application, which shall be considered, instead, by the Northern District of California.

13 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to Balan and all counsel.

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16 Dated June 16, 2022.

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18 Marsha J. Pechman
19 United States Senior District Judge
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